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the heroic self-sacrifice which men have shown in responding to what they believed to be their country's call to honorable duty; but it cannot be denied that if the peoples of the past had been as free and as intelligent as our people are to-day, they would have fought very few of the wars which have stained the pages of history. As liberty and education advance hand in hand, as the citizen assumes control over his own actions and learns to use his own reason, as he comes to discern the real essence and substance of war underneath its external forms and trappings, he will refuse longer to lend himself to the destruction of human life.

NO MORE WAR?

Let it not be thought that the considerations that have been brought forward are meant to lead to the conclusion that there will be no more war in the world, and that the great armies of Europe will be peacefully reduced and finally disbanded. This may indeed come to pass, however unlikely it may seem; yet, if the probabilities of the immediate present only were considered, the topic of this address might more appropriately be The Coming War. Before the sword can be finally sheathed it may be that the soil of Europe is to be again drenched in blood. The darkest hour in the history of war may be yet to come; but it will be a darkness that presages dawn. No one of the influences that have been touched upon may yet be strong enough to stifle the voices that cry to arms; but in the aggregate, and in the fulness of time, their silent effect will be irresistible. We cannot fix a date for the cessation of war, and it will hardly come in what remains of the nineteenth century; yet it may come in the twentieth, and some within the sound of my voice may live to look back upon it as an outgrown barbarism, as to-day we look back upon the quarrels of the feudal barons, upon trial by battle, and upon duelling. It has been well said that many disappointments and misunderstandings arise from the fact that man is in a hurry and the Creator is not. "The kingdom of God cometh not with observation;" the arrival of peace draws near slowly and imperceptibly, but none the less surely. To our brief span of mortality the period of strife that yet remains might, if we knew its duration, seem long; but to Him in whose sight a thousand years are but as yesterday it is as nothing. Compared with the ages through which the hand of man has been against his fellow-man, and nation has met nation in mortal battle, such survival of conflict as may yet remain will be of insignificant duration. "It is really a thought," says Emerson, "that built this portentous war establishment, and a thought shall also melt it away." The anniversary that we celebrate to-day can serve no nobler purpose than to promote this higher thought. The memory of the founders of the republic cannot be more highly honored than by recognizing the federation of all races as the true outcome of their work. The religion of Christ cannot be better exemplified than in hastening the coming of "peace on earth, good will to men."

THE CROWN OF GLORY.

God's angels drop, like grains of gold,
Our duties midst life's shining sands;
And from them, one by one, we mould
Our own bright crowns with patient hands.

From dust and dross we gather them;
We toil and stoop for love's sweet sake,
To find each worthy act a gem
In glory's kingly diadem,
Which we may daily richer make.

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HELP FOR THE CONGRESS AT ROME.

HODGSON PRATT.

In a recent article I suggested that a contribution of \$1500 should be raised in England and forwarded to the Peace Congress Committee at Rome. I expressed, at the same time, my hope that the proprietor of the *Echo* would authorize a subscription list to be opened in these columns. To this suggestion Mr. Passmore Edwards, the proprietor, promptly replied by sending a cheque for \$250, and I trust that many persons will follow his example. As I said then, money will be needed to secure the attendance of the peacemakers of Europe and America, and to make the programme widely known; that the gathering is to be cosmopolitan and not merely Roman; while, in Italy, rich men are few and far between, I trust, therefore, that we may be able to announce many contributions to this object of world-wide interest.—*London Echo*.

MR. BLAINE AND THE MISSIONARIES.

Rev. J. E. Roy, D.D., writing in the *Advance* of the meeting at Clifton Springs, N. Y., remarks:

Secretary R. B. Howard of the American Peace Society, at one of the devotional meetings, seeing an open sesame in the leader's "Any one!" ventured in with a few profoundly terse and pertinent words on the relation of world-wide peace to the progress of the gospel. At first there was a flutter of consultation at the president's chair, but as the speaker was sitting down he was invited to lead in prayer "for that cause so dear to us." In that prayer there was a petition for Mr. Blaine's recovery to health, and that he might successfully lead in securing peace among the nations on our continent. Thereupon Dr. Chamberlain from Brazil broke out with encomium upon the policy of Mr. Blaine, and others followed in the same strain.

This reminds us of the West, of Dr. Joseph K. Green's oft-repeated statement that every American missionary in Turkey would have voted for Mr. Blaine when he was running for the presidency, because of his vigorous foreign policy under Garfield by which the lives and property of Americans began to have some show of protection there. Again, when the matter of signing the Brussels treaty with Congo was up, the Union, not pretending to solve the intricacy of political relations, yet begged that something be done to give the moral influence of our Government to the anti-slave trade, rum and gunpowder provision, and gave Mr. Blaine his due for securing us yet another chance to wipe out our disgrace. But "regret and amazement" were expressed in solemn resolve that the circular had gone out with his signature to increase the sale abroad of the products of our breweries, which are so much in the way of missionary work.

In the able address to the churches to be sent forth, an appeal is made to all missionary societies to join with this I. M. U. in petitioning our Government to redress the wrongs of the Chinamen in our country and to re-establish relations of amity with the government of China, and this for commercial as well as moral considerations. And so this Union is not setting itself up as a dawdler in platitudes.

By a grateful and enthusiastic vote the Union decided to make its permanent home in the holy and beautiful house which Dr. Foster had built for it and offered for its use.